

plumbing (including wells), heating, electricity, sanitary plumbing (including septic systems), lead paint abatement and/or load bearing structural systems.

"Developer" means any person, partnership, association, company or corporation that is the legal or beneficial owner or owners of a lot or any land proposed to be included in a proposed development including the holder of an option to contract or purchase, or other person having an enforceable proprietary interest in such land.

"Development" means the division of a parcel of land into two or more parcels, the construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, relocation, or enlargement of any use or change in the use of any building or other structure, or of any mining, excavation or landfill, and any use or change in the use of any building or other structure, or land or extension of use of land, for which permission may be required pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq.

"Inclusionary development" means a development containing both affordable units and market rate units. This term includes, but is not necessarily limited to: new construction, the conversion of a non-residential structure to residential and the creation of new affordable units through the reconstruction of a vacant residential structure.

"Low-income household" means a household with a total gross annual household income equal to 50 percent or less of the median household income.

"Low-income unit" means a restricted unit that is affordable to a low-income household.

"Major system" means the primary structural, mechanical, plumbing, electrical, fire protection, or occupant service components of a building which include but are not limited to, weatherization, roofing, plumbing (including wells), heating, electricity, sanitary plumbing (including septic systems), lead paint abatement or load bearing structural systems.

"Market-rate units" means housing not restricted to low- and moderate-income households that may sell or rent at any price.

"Median income" means the median income by household size for the applicable county, as adopted annually by COAH.

"Moderate-income household" means a household with a total gross annual household income in excess of 50 percent but less than 80 percent of the median household income.

"Moderate-income unit" means a restricted unit that is affordable to a moderate-income household.

"Non-exempt sale" means any sale or transfer of ownership other than the transfer of ownership between husband and wife; the transfer of ownership between former spouses ordered as a result of a judicial decree of divorce or judicial separation, but not including sales to third parties; the transfer of ownership between family members as a result of inheritance; the transfer of ownership through an executor's deed to a class A beneficiary and the transfer of ownership by court order.

"Random selection process" means a process by which currently income-eligible households are selected for placement in affordable housing units such that no preference is given to one applicant over another except for purposes of matching household income and size with an appropriately priced and sized affordable unit (e.g., by lottery).

“Regional asset limit” means the maximum housing value in each housing region affordable to a four-person household with an income at 80 percent of the regional median as defined by COAH’s adopted Regional Income Limits published annually by COAH.

“Rehabilitation” means the repair, renovation, alteration or reconstruction of any building or structure, pursuant to the Rehabilitation Subcode, N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.

“Rent” means the gross monthly cost of a rental unit to the tenant, including the rent paid to the landlord, as well as an allowance for tenant-paid utilities computed in accordance with allowances published by DCA for its Section 8 program. In assisted living residences, rent does not include charges for food and services.

“Restricted unit” means a dwelling unit, whether a rental unit or ownership unit, that is subject to the affordability controls of N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.1, as may be amended and supplemented, but does not include a market-rate unit financed under UHROP or MONI.

“UHAC” means the Uniform Housing Affordability Controls set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.1 et seq.

“Very low-income household” means a household with a total gross annual household income equal to 30 percent or less of the median household income.

“Very low-income unit” means a restricted unit that is affordable to a very low-income household.

“Weatherization” means building insulation (for attic, exterior walls and crawl space), siding to improve energy efficiency, replacement storm windows, replacement storm doors, replacement windows and replacement doors, and is considered a major system for rehabilitation.

Section 3. Affordable Housing Programs [NOTE: Include only programs identified as mechanisms in the Fair Share Plan that will satisfy the municipal affordable housing obligation]**

The Borough of Dumont has determined that it will use the following mechanisms to satisfy its affordable housing obligations: County Rehabilitation Program, Market to Affordable Program and Inclusionary Zoning.

(a) Bergen County Home Improvement (Rehabilitation) Program.

1. Bergen County’s rehabilitation program is be designed to renovate deficient housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income households such that, after rehabilitation, these units will comply with the New Jersey State Housing Code pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:28.
2. Both owner occupied and renter occupied units shall be eligible for County rehabilitation funds.
3. All rehabilitated units shall remain affordable to low- and moderate-income households for a period of 10 years (the control period). For owner occupied units the control period will be enforced with a lien and for renter occupied units the control period will be enforced with a deed restriction.

4. The County of Bergen shall dedicate a minimum of \$10,000 for each unit to be rehabilitated through this program, reflecting the minimum hard cost of rehabilitation for each unit.
5. The County contact for program information is Barbara Ruzanski, who can be reached at 201.336.7200.
6. Units in a rehabilitation program shall be exempt from N.J.A.C. 5:97-9 and Uniform Housing Affordability Controls (UHAC), but shall be administered in accordance with the following:
 - i. If a unit is vacant, upon initial rental subsequent to rehabilitation, or if a renter-occupied unit is re-rented prior to the end of controls on affordability, the deed restriction shall require the unit to be rented to a low- or moderate-income household at an affordable rent and affirmatively marketed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:97-9 and UHAC.
 - ii. If a unit is renter-occupied, upon completion of the rehabilitation, the maximum rate of rent shall be the lesser of the current rent or the maximum permitted rent pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:97-9 and UHAC.
 - iii. Rents in rehabilitated units may increase annually based on the standards in N.J.A.C. 5:97-9.
 - iv. Applicant and/or tenant households shall be certified as income-eligible in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:97-9 and UHAC, except that households in owner occupied units shall be exempt from the regional asset limit.

(b) A Market to Affordable program.

1. A market to affordable program is established to permit the purchase or subsidization of units through a written agreement with the property owner and sold or rented to low- and moderate-income households. Subject to the provisions of 2iii below, the market to affordable programs may produce both low- and moderate-income units (the program may be limited to only low- or only moderate-income units as per the Fair Share Plan).
2. The following provisions shall apply to market to affordable programs:
 - i. At the time they are offered for sale or rental, eligible units may be new, pre-owned or vacant.
 - ii. The units shall be certified to be in sound condition as a result of an inspection performed by a licensed building inspector.
 - iii. The municipality will provide a minimum of \$25,000 per unit to subsidize each moderate-income unit and/or \$30,000 per unit to subsidize the each low-income unit, with additional subsidy depending on the market prices or rents in a municipality.
 - iv. The maximum number of creditable market to affordable units shall be equal to no more than 10 for sale units and 10 rental units or a combined total of 10

percent of the fair share obligation, whichever is greater. (Additional units may be approved by COAH if the municipality demonstrates the successful completion of its initial market to affordable program.)

3. The units shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:97-9 and UHAC with the following exceptions:
 - i. Bedroom distribution (N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.3(b) and (c));
 - ii. Low/moderate income split (N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.3(a)); and
 - iii. Affordability average (N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.3(d) and (e)); however:
 - A. The maximum rent for a moderate-income unit shall be affordable to households earning no more than 60 percent of median income and the maximum rent for a low-income unit shall be affordable to households earning no more than 44 percent of median income; and
 - B. The maximum sales price for a moderate-income unit shall be affordable to households earning no more than 70 percent of median income and the maximum sales price for a low-income unit shall be affordable to households earning no more than 40 percent of median income.

Section 4. Inclusionary Zoning

- (a) **Presumptive densities and set-asides.** To ensure the efficient use of land through compact forms of development and to create realistic opportunities for the construction of affordable housing, inclusionary zoning permits minimum presumptive densities and presumptive maximum affordable housing set-asides as follows:

1. For Sale Developments

- i. Inclusionary zoning in Planning Area 1 permits residential development at a presumptive minimum gross density of eight units per acre and a presumptive maximum affordable housing set-aside of 25 percent of the total number of units in the development;

The zoning of the D'Angelo Farms properties (Zone name TBD) provides for a 25 percent set-aside for restricted units and a density of eight units per acre.

2. Rental Developments

- i. Inclusionary zoning permits a presumptive minimum density of 12 units per acre and a presumptive maximum affordable housing set-aside of 20 percent of the total number of units in the development and the zoning provides for at least 13 percent of the affordable units to be affordable to households earning 30 percent or less of the area median income for the COAH region.

The zoning of the D'Angelo Farms properties (Zone name TBD) provides for a 20 percent set-aside for restricted units and a density of twelve units per acre.

3. Where an executed development agreement exists for affordable housing on a specific site or sites, list the sites below and identify the density and set-aside for each: None to date.

4. Additional incentives to subsidize the creation of affordable housing available to very-low income households may be included in the zoning section of this ordinance or specified in a developer's or redeveloper's agreement.

- (b) **Phasing.** In inclusionary developments the following schedule shall be followed:

Maximum Percentage of Market-Rate Units Completed	Minimum Percentage of Low- and Moderate-Income Units Completed
25	0
25+1	10
50	50
75	75
90	100

- (c) **Design.** In inclusionary developments, to the extent possible, low- and moderate-income units shall be integrated with the market units.
- (d) **Payments-in-lieu and off-site construction.** The standards for the collection of Payments-in-Lieu of constructing affordable units or standards for constructing affordable units off-site, shall be in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:97-6.4.
- (e) **Utilities.** Affordable units shall utilize the same type of heating source as market units within the affordable development.

Section 5. New Construction

The following general guidelines apply to all newly constructed developments that contain low- and moderate-income housing units, including any currently unanticipated future developments that will provide low- and moderate-income housing units.

- (a) **Low/Moderate Split and Bedroom Distribution of Affordable Housing Units:**
1. The fair share obligation shall be divided equally between low- and moderate-income units, except that where there is an odd number of affordable housing units, the extra unit shall be a low income unit.
 2. In each affordable development, at least 50 percent of the restricted units within each bedroom distribution shall be low-income units.
 3. Affordable developments that are not age-restricted shall be structured in conjunction with realistic market demands such that:
 - i. The combined number of efficiency and one-bedroom units shall be no greater than 20 percent of the total low- and moderate-income units;
 - ii. At least 30 percent of all low- and moderate-income units shall be two bedroom units;
 - iii. At least 20 percent of all low- and moderate-income units shall be three bedroom units; and

- iv. The remaining units may be allocated among two and three bedroom units at the discretion of the developer.
 4. Affordable developments that are age-restricted shall be structured such that the number of bedrooms shall equal the number of age-restricted low- and moderate-income units within the inclusionary development. The standard may be met by having all one-bedroom units or by having a two-bedroom unit for each efficiency unit.
- (b) Accessibility Requirements:
1. The first floor of all restricted townhouse dwelling units and all restricted units in all other multistory buildings shall be subject to the technical design standards of the Barrier Free Subcode, N.J.A.C. 5:23-7 and N.J.A.C. 5:97-3.14.
 2. All restricted townhouse dwelling units and all restricted units in other multistory buildings in which a restricted dwelling unit is attached to at least one other dwelling unit shall have the following features:
 - i. An adaptable toilet and bathing facility on the first floor;
 - ii. An adaptable kitchen on the first floor;
 - iii. An interior accessible route of travel on the first floor;
 - iv. An interior accessible route of travel shall not be required between stories within an individual unit;
 - v. An adaptable room that can be used as a bedroom, with a door or the casing for the installation of a door, on the first floor; and
 - vi. An accessible entranceway as set forth at P.L. 2005, c. 350 (N.J.S.A. 52:27D-311a et seq.) and the Barrier Free Subcode, N.J.A.C. 5:23-7 and N.J.A.C. 5:97-3.14, or evidence that the Borough of Dumont has collected funds from the developer sufficient to make 10 percent of the adaptable entrances in the development accessible:
 - A. Where a unit has been constructed with an adaptable entrance, upon the request of a disabled person who is purchasing or will reside in the dwelling unit, an accessible entrance shall be installed.
 - B. To this end, the builder of restricted units shall deposit funds within the Borough of Dumont's affordable housing trust fund sufficient to install accessible entrances in 10 percent of the affordable units that have been constructed with adaptable entrances.
 - C. The funds deposited under paragraph B. above shall be used by the Borough of Dumont for the sole purpose of making the adaptable entrance of any affordable unit accessible when requested to do so by a person with a disability who occupies or intends to occupy the unit and requires an accessible entrance.

- D. The developer of the restricted units shall submit a design plan and cost estimate for the conversion from adaptable to accessible entrances to the Construction Official of the Borough of Dumont.
- E. Once the Construction Official has determined that the design plan to convert the unit entrances from adaptable to accessible meet the requirements of the Barrier Free Subcode, N.J.A.C. 5:23-7 and N.J.A.C. 5:97-3.14, and that the cost estimate of such conversion is reasonable, payment shall be made to the Borough of Dumont's affordable housing trust fund in care of the Municipal Treasurer who shall ensure that the funds are deposited into the affordable housing trust fund and appropriately earmarked.
- F. Full compliance with the foregoing provisions shall not be required where an entity can demonstrate that it is site impracticable to meet the requirements. Determinations of site impracticability shall be in compliance with the Barrier Free Subcode, N.J.A.C. 5:23-7 and N.J.A.C. 5:97-3.14.

(c) Maximum Rents and Sales Prices

- 1. In establishing rents and sales prices of affordable housing units, the administrative agent shall follow the procedures set forth in UHAC and in COAH, utilizing the regional income limits established by COAH.
- 2. The maximum rent for restricted rental units within each affordable development shall be affordable to households earning no more than 60 percent of median income, and the average rent for restricted low- and moderate-income units shall be affordable to households earning no more than 52 percent of median income.
- 3. The developers and/or municipal sponsors of restricted rental units shall establish at least one rent for each bedroom type for both low-income and moderate-income units.
 - i. At least 10 percent of all low- and moderate-income rental units shall be affordable to households earning no more than 30 percent of median income.
 - ii. A minimum of 13 percent of all low- and moderate-income rental units in an inclusionary development shall be affordable to households earning no more than 30 percent of median income.
- 4. The maximum sales price of restricted ownership units within each affordable development shall be affordable to households earning no more than 70 percent of median income, and each affordable development must achieve an affordability average of 55 percent for restricted ownership units; in achieving this affordability average, moderate-income ownership units must be available for at least three different prices for each bedroom type, and low-income ownership units must be available for at least two different prices for each bedroom type.
- 5. In determining the initial sales prices and rents for compliance with the affordability average requirements for restricted units other than assisted living facilities, the following standards shall be used:

- i. A studio shall be affordable to a one-person household;
 - ii. A one-bedroom unit shall be affordable to a one and one-half person household;
 - iii. A two-bedroom unit shall be affordable to a three-person household;
 - iv. A three-bedroom unit shall be affordable to a four and one-half person household; and
 - v. A four-bedroom unit shall be affordable to a six-person household.
6. In determining the initial rents for compliance with the affordability average requirements for restricted units in assisted living facilities, the following standards shall be used:
 - i. A studio shall be affordable to a one-person household;
 - ii. A one-bedroom unit shall be affordable to a one and one-half person household; and
 - iii. A two-bedroom unit shall be affordable to a two-person household or to two one-person households.
7. The initial purchase price for all restricted ownership units shall be calculated so that the monthly carrying cost of the unit, including principal and interest (based on a mortgage loan equal to 95 percent of the purchase price and the Federal Reserve H.15 rate of interest), taxes, homeowner and private mortgage insurance and condominium or homeowner association fees do not exceed 28 percent of the eligible monthly income of the appropriate size household as determined under N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.4, as may be amended and supplemented; provided, however, that the price shall be subject to the affordability average requirement of N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.3, as may be amended and supplemented.
8. The initial rent for a restricted rental unit shall be calculated so as not to exceed 30 percent of the eligible monthly income of the appropriate household size as determined under N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.4, as may be amended and supplemented; provided, however, that the rent shall be subject to the affordability average requirement of N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.3, as may be amended and supplemented.
9. The price of owner-occupied low- and moderate-income units may increase annually based on the percentage increase in the regional median income limit for each housing region. In no event shall the maximum resale price established by the administrative agent be lower than the last recorded purchase price.
10. The rent of low- and moderate-income units may be increased annually based on the percentage increase in the Housing Consumer Price Index for the United States. This increase shall not exceed nine percent in any one year. Rents for units constructed pursuant to low- income housing tax credit regulations shall be indexed pursuant to the regulations governing low- income housing tax credits.
11. **Utilities.** Tenant-paid utilities that are included in the utility allowance shall be so stated in the lease and shall be consistent with the utility allowance approved by DCA for its Section 8 program.

Section 6. Affirmative Marketing Requirements

- (a) The Borough of Dumont shall adopt by resolution an Affirmative Marketing Plan, subject to approval of COAH, compliant with N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.15, as may be amended and supplemented.
- (b) The affirmative marketing plan is a regional marketing strategy designed to attract buyers and/or renters of all majority and minority groups, regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, marital or familial status, gender, affectional or sexual orientation, disability, age or number of children to housing units which are being marketed by a developer, sponsor or owner of affordable housing. The affirmative marketing plan is also intended to target those potentially eligible persons who are least likely to apply for affordable units in that region. It is a continuing program that directs all marketing activities toward COAH Housing Region 1 and covers the period of deed restriction.
- (c) The affirmative marketing plan shall provide a regional preference for all households that live and/or work in COAH Housing Region 1 comprised of Bergen, Hudson, Passaic and Sussex County.
- (d) The Administrative Agent designated by the Borough of Dumont shall assure the affirmative marketing of all affordable units consistent with the Affirmative Marketing Plan for the municipality.
- (e) In implementing the affirmative marketing plan, the Administrative Agent shall provide a list of counseling services to low- and moderate-income applicants on subjects such as budgeting, credit issues, mortgage qualification, rental lease requirements, and landlord/tenant law.
- (f) The affirmative marketing process for available affordable units shall begin at least four months prior to the expected date of occupancy.
- (g) The costs of advertising and affirmative marketing of the affordable units shall be the responsibility of the developer, sponsor or owner, unless otherwise determined or agreed to by the Borough of Dumont.

Section 7. Occupancy Standards

- (a) In referring certified households to specific restricted units, to the extent feasible, and without causing an undue delay in occupying the unit, the Administrative Agent shall strive to:
 - 1. Provide an occupant for each bedroom;
 - 2. Provide children of different sex with separate bedrooms; and
 - 3. Prevent more than two persons from occupying a single bedroom.
- (b) Additional provisions related to occupancy standards (if any) shall be provided in the municipal Operating Manual.

Section 8. Control Periods for Restricted Ownership Units and Enforcement Mechanisms

- (a) Control periods for restricted ownership units shall be in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.5, as may be amended and supplemented, and each restricted ownership unit shall remain subject to the requirements of this Ordinance until the Borough of Dumont elects to release the unit from such requirements however, and prior to such an election, a restricted ownership unit must remain subject to the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.1, as may be amended and supplemented, for at least 30 years.
- (b) The affordability control period for a restricted ownership unit shall commence on the date the initial certified household takes title to the unit.
- (c) Prior to the issuance of the initial certificate of occupancy for a restricted ownership unit and upon each successive sale during the period of restricted ownership, the administrative agent shall determine the restricted price for the unit and shall also determine the non-restricted, fair market value of the unit based on either an appraisal or the unit's equalized assessed value.
- (d) At the time of the first sale of the unit, the purchaser shall execute and deliver to the Administrative Agent a recapture note obligating the purchaser (as well as the purchaser's heirs, successors and assigns) to repay, upon the first non-exempt sale after the unit's release from the requirements of this Ordinance, an amount equal to the difference between the unit's non-restricted fair market value and its restricted price, and the recapture note shall be secured by a recapture lien evidenced by a duly recorded mortgage on the unit.
- (e) The affordability controls set forth in this Ordinance shall remain in effect despite the entry and enforcement of any judgment of foreclosure with respect to restricted ownership units.
- (f) A restricted ownership unit shall be required to obtain a Continuing Certificate of Occupancy or a certified statement from the Construction Official stating that the unit meets all code standards upon the first transfer of title that follows the expiration of the applicable minimum control period provided under N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.5(a), as may be amended and supplemented.

Section 9. Price Restrictions for Restricted Ownership Units, Homeowner Association Fees and Resale Prices

Price restrictions for restricted ownership units shall be in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.1, as may be amended and supplemented, including:

- (a) The initial purchase price for a restricted ownership unit shall be approved by the Administrative Agent.
- (b) The Administrative Agent shall approve all resale prices, in writing and in advance of the resale, to assure compliance with the foregoing standards.
- (c) The method used to determine the condominium association fee amounts and special assessments shall be indistinguishable between the low- and moderate-income unit owners and the market unit owners.

- (d) The owners of restricted ownership units may apply to the Administrative Agent to increase the maximum sales price for the unit on the basis of capital improvements. Eligible capital improvements shall be those that render the unit suitable for a larger household or the addition of a bathroom.

Section 10. Buyer Income Eligibility

- (a) Buyer income eligibility for restricted ownership units shall be in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.1, as may be amended and supplemented, such that low-income ownership units shall be reserved for households with a gross household income less than or equal to 50 percent of median income and moderate-income ownership units shall be reserved for households with a gross household income less than 80 percent of median income.
- (b) The Administrative Agent shall certify a household as eligible for a restricted ownership unit when the household is a low-income household or a moderate-income household, as applicable to the unit, and the estimated monthly housing cost for the particular unit (including principal, interest, taxes, homeowner and private mortgage insurance and condominium or homeowner association fees, as applicable) does not exceed 33 percent of the household's certified monthly income.

Section 11. Limitations on indebtedness secured by ownership unit; subordination

- (a) Prior to incurring any indebtedness to be secured by a restricted ownership unit, the administrative agent shall determine in writing that the proposed indebtedness complies with the provisions of this section.
- (b) With the exception of original purchase money mortgages, during a control period neither an owner nor a lender shall at any time cause or permit the total indebtedness secured by a restricted ownership unit to exceed 95 percent of the maximum allowable resale price of that unit, as such price is determined by the administrative agent in accordance with N.J.A.C.5:80-26.6(b).

Section 12. Control Periods for Restricted Rental Units

- (a) Control periods for restricted rental units shall be in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.11, as may be amended and supplemented, and each restricted rental unit shall remain subject to the requirements of this Ordinance until the Borough of Dumont elects to release the unit from such requirements pursuant to action taken in compliance with N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.1, as may be amended and supplemented, and prior to such an election, a restricted rental unit must remain subject to the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.1, as may be amended and supplemented, for at least 30 years.
- (b) Deeds of all real property that include restricted rental units shall contain deed restriction language. The deed restriction shall have priority over all mortgages on the property, and the deed restriction shall be filed by the developer or seller with the records office of the

County of Bergen. A copy of the filed document shall be provided to the Administrative Agent within 30 days of the receipt of a Certificate of Occupancy.

- (c) A restricted rental unit shall remain subject to the affordability controls of this Ordinance, despite the occurrence of any of the following events:
 - 1. Sublease or assignment of the lease of the unit;
 - 2. Sale or other voluntary transfer of the ownership of the unit; or
 - 3. The entry and enforcement of any judgment of foreclosure.

Section 13. Price Restrictions for Rental Units; Leases

- (a) A written lease shall be required for all restricted rental units, except for units in an assisted living residence, and tenants shall be responsible for security deposits and the full amount of the rent as stated on the lease. A copy of the current lease for each restricted rental unit shall be provided to the Administrative Agent.
- (b) No additional fees or charges shall be added to the approved rent (except, in the case of units in an assisted living residence, to cover the customary charges for food and services) without the express written approval of the Administrative Agent.
- (c) Application fees (including the charge for any credit check) shall not exceed five percent of the monthly rent of the applicable restricted unit and shall be payable to the Administrative Agent to be applied to the costs of administering the controls applicable to the unit as set forth in this Ordinance.

Section 14. Tenant Income Eligibility

- (a) Tenant income eligibility shall be in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.13, as may be amended and supplemented, and shall be determined as follows:
 - 1. Very low-income rental units shall be reserved for households with a gross household income less than or equal to 30 percent of median income.
 - 2. Low-income rental units shall be reserved for households with a gross household income less than or equal to 50 percent of median income.
 - 3. Moderate-income rental units shall be reserved for households with a gross household income less than 80 percent of median income.
- (b) The Administrative Agent shall certify a household as eligible for a restricted rental unit when the household is a very low-income, low-income household or a moderate-income household, as applicable to the unit, and the rent proposed for the unit does not exceed 35 percent (40 percent for age-restricted units) of the household's eligible monthly income as determined pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.16, as may be amended and supplemented; provided, however, that this limit may be exceeded if one or more of the following circumstances exists:

1. The household currently pays more than 35 percent (40 percent for households eligible for age-restricted units) of its gross household income for rent, and the proposed rent will reduce its housing costs;
 2. The household has consistently paid more than 35 percent (40 percent for households eligible for age-restricted units) of eligible monthly income for rent in the past and has proven its ability to pay;
 3. The household is currently in substandard or overcrowded living conditions;
 4. The household documents the existence of assets with which the household proposes to supplement the rent payments; or
 5. The household documents proposed third-party assistance from an outside source such as a family member in a form acceptable to the Administrative Agent and the owner of the unit.
- (c) The applicant shall file documentation sufficient to establish the existence of the circumstances in (b)1 through 5 above with the Administrative Agent, who shall counsel the household on budgeting.

Section 15. Administration

- (a) The position of Municipal Housing Liaison (MHL) for the Borough of Dumont is established by this ordinance. The Borough Council shall make the actual appointment of the MHL by means of a ~~resolution~~.
1. The MHL must be either a full-time or part-time employee of the Borough of Dumont.
 2. The person appointed as the MHL must be reported to COAH for approval.
 3. The MHL must meet all COAH requirements for qualifications, including initial and periodic training.
 4. The Municipal Housing Liaison shall be responsible for oversight and administration of the affordable housing program for the Borough of Dumont, including the following responsibilities which may not be contracted out to the Administrative Agent:
 - i. Serving as the municipality's primary point of contact for all inquiries from the State, affordable housing providers, Administrative Agents and interested households;
 - ii. The implementation of the Affirmative Marketing Plan and affordability controls.
 - iii. When applicable, supervising any contracting Administrative Agent.
 - iv. Monitoring the status of all restricted units in the Borough of Dumont's Fair Share Plan;
 - v. Compiling, verifying and submitting annual reports as required by COAH;

- vi. Coordinating meetings with affordable housing providers and Administrative Agents, as applicable; and
 - vii. Attending continuing education opportunities on affordability controls, compliance monitoring and affirmative marketing as offered or approved by COAH.
- (b) The Borough of Dumont shall designate by resolution of the Borough Council, subject to the approval of COAH, one or more Administrative Agents to administer newly constructed affordable units in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:96, N.J.A.C. 5:97 and UHAC.
- (c) An Operating Manual shall be provided by the Administrative Agent(s) to be adopted by resolution of the governing body and subject to approval of COAH. The Operating Manuals shall be available for public inspection in the Office of the Municipal Clerk and in the office(s) of the Administrative Agent(s).
- (d) The Administrative Agent shall perform the duties and responsibilities of an administrative agent as are set forth in UHAC and which are described in full detail in the Operating Manual, including those set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:80-26.14, 16 and 18 thereof, which includes:
 - 1. Attending continuing education opportunities on affordability controls, compliance monitoring, and affirmative marketing as offered or approved by COAH;
 - 2. Affirmative Marketing;
 - 2. Household Certification;
 - 3. Affordability Controls;
 - 4. Records retention;
 - 5. Resale and re-rental;
 - 6. Processing requests from unit owners; and
 - 7. Enforcement, though the ultimate responsibility for retaining controls on the units rests with the municipality.
 - 8. The Administrative Agent shall have authority to take all actions necessary and appropriate to carry out its responsibilities, hereunder.

Section 16. Enforcement of Affordable Housing Regulations

- (a) Upon the occurrence of a breach of any of the regulations governing the affordable unit by an Owner, Developer or Tenant the municipality shall have all remedies provided at law or equity, including but not limited to foreclosure, tenant eviction, municipal fines, a requirement for household recertification, acceleration of all sums due under a mortgage, recoupment of any funds from a sale in the violation of the regulations, injunctive relief to prevent further violation of the regulations, entry on the premises, and specific performance.
- (b) After providing written notice of a violation to an Owner, Developer or Tenant of a low- or moderate-income unit and advising the Owner, Developer or Tenant of the penalties

for such violations, the municipality may take the following action against the Owner, Developer or Tenant for any violation that remains uncured for a period of 60 days after service of the written notice:

1. The municipality may file a court action pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2A:58-11 alleging a violation, or violations, of the regulations governing the affordable housing unit. If the Owner, Developer or Tenant is found by the court to have violated any provision of the regulations governing affordable housing units the Owner, Developer or Tenant shall be subject to one or more of the following penalties, at the discretion of the court:
 - i. A fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for a period not to exceed 90 days, or both. Each and every day that the violation continues or exists shall be considered a separate and specific violation of these provisions and not as a continuing offense;
 - ii. In the case of an Owner who has rented his or her low- or moderate-income unit in violation of the regulations governing affordable housing units, payment into the Borough of Dumont Affordable Housing Trust Fund of the gross amount of rent illegally collected;
 - iii. In the case of an Owner who has rented his or her low- or moderate-income unit in violation of the regulations governing affordable housing units, payment of an innocent tenant's reasonable relocation costs, as determined by the court.
 2. The municipality may file a court action in the Superior Court seeking a judgment, which would result in the termination of the Owner's equity or other interest in the unit, in the nature of a mortgage foreclosure. Any judgment shall be enforceable as if the same were a judgment of default of the First Purchase Money Mortgage and shall constitute a lien against the low- and moderate-income unit.
- (c) Such judgment shall be enforceable, at the option of the municipality, by means of an execution sale by the Sheriff, at which time the low- and moderate-income unit of the violating Owner shall be sold at a sale price which is not less than the amount necessary to fully satisfy and pay off any First Purchase Money Mortgage and prior liens and the costs of the enforcement proceedings incurred by the municipality, including attorney's fees. The violating Owner shall have the right to possession terminated as well as the title conveyed pursuant to the Sheriff's sale.
- (d) The proceeds of the Sheriff's sale shall first be applied to satisfy the First Purchase Money Mortgage lien and any prior liens upon the low- and moderate-income unit. The excess, if any, shall be applied to reimburse the municipality for any and all costs and expenses incurred in connection with either the court action resulting in the judgment of violation or the Sheriff's sale. In the event that the proceeds from the Sheriff's sale are insufficient to reimburse the municipality in full as aforesaid, the violating Owner shall be personally responsible for and to the extent of such deficiency, in addition to any and all costs incurred by the municipality in connection with collecting such deficiency. In the event that a surplus remains after satisfying all of the above, such surplus, if any, shall be placed in escrow by the municipality for the Owner and shall be held in such escrow for a maximum period of two years or until such earlier time as the Owner shall make a

claim with the municipality for such. Failure of the Owner to claim such balance within the two-year period shall automatically result in a forfeiture of such balance to the municipality. Any interest accrued or earned on such balance while being held in escrow shall belong to and shall be paid to the municipality, whether such balance shall be paid to the Owner or forfeited to the municipality.

- (e) Foreclosure by the municipality due to violation of the regulations governing affordable housing units shall not extinguish the restrictions of the regulations governing affordable housing units as the same apply to the low- and moderate-income unit. Title shall be conveyed to the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale, subject to the restrictions and provisions of the regulations governing the affordable housing unit. The Owner determined to be in violation of the provisions of this plan and from whom title and possession were taken by means of the Sheriff's sale shall not be entitled to any right of redemption.
- (f) If there are no bidders at the Sheriff's sale, or if insufficient amounts are bid to satisfy the First Purchase Money Mortgage and any prior liens, the municipality may acquire title to the low- and moderate-income unit by satisfying the First Purchase Money Mortgage and any prior liens and crediting the violating owner with an amount equal to the difference between the First Purchase Money Mortgage and any prior liens and costs of the enforcement proceedings, including legal fees and the maximum resale price for which the low- and moderate-income unit could have been sold under the terms of the regulations governing affordable housing units. This excess shall be treated in the same manner as the excess which would have been realized from an actual sale as previously described.
- (g) Failure of the low- and moderate-income unit to be either sold at the Sheriff's sale or acquired by the municipality shall obligate the Owner to accept an offer to purchase from any qualified purchaser which may be referred to the Owner by the municipality, with such offer to purchase being equal to the maximum resale price of the low- and moderate-income unit as permitted by the regulations governing affordable housing units.
- (h) The Owner shall remain fully obligated, responsible and liable for complying with the terms and restrictions of governing affordable housing units until such time as title is conveyed from the Owner.

Section 17. Appeals

Appeals from all decisions of an Administrative Agent designated pursuant to this Ordinance shall be filed in writing with the Executive Director of COAH.

REPEALER

All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances inconsistent herewith are repealed as to such inconsistencies.

SEVERABILITY

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance shall take effect upon passage and publication as provided by law.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER ___, ARTICLE ___, SECTION ___
"DEVELOPER FEES" OF THE BOROUGH OF DUMONT, COUNTY OF BERGEN, STATE
OF NEW JERSEY

WHEREAS, Section ___ shall be amended by inserting the text below to include revisions mandated by the Council on Affordable housing that address the requirements regarding DEVELOPER FEES;

NOW, THEREFORE IT BE ORDAINED, by the Mayor and Common Council of the Borough of Dumont, in the County of Bergen that Chapter ___, Article ___, Section ___ shall read as follows:

1. Purpose

- a) In Holmdel Builder's Association V. Holmdel Township, 121 N.J. 550 (1990), the New Jersey Supreme Court determined that mandatory development fees are authorized by the Fair Housing Act of 1985 (the Act), N.J.S.A. 52:27d-301 et seq., and the State Constitution, subject to the Council on Affordable Housing's (COAH's) adoption of rules.
- b) Pursuant to P.L.2008, c.46 section 8 (C. 52:27D-329.2) and the Statewide Non-Residential Development Fee Act (C. 40:55D-8.1 through 8.7), COAH is authorized to adopt and promulgate regulations necessary for the establishment, implementation, review, monitoring and enforcement of municipal affordable housing trust funds and corresponding spending plans. Municipalities that are under the jurisdiction of the Council or court of competent jurisdiction and have a COAH-approved spending plan may retain fees collected from non-residential development.
- c) Pursuant to the Executive Reorganization Act of 1969, P.L. 1969, c. 203 (C. 52:14C-1 et seq.), the Governor abolished COAH and transferred all functions, powers, and duties to the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs, effective August 29, 2011. Any and all references to COAH shall mean the Department of Community Affairs (the Department).
- d) This ordinance establishes standards for the collection, maintenance, and expenditure of development fees pursuant to the Department's regulations and in accordance P.L.2008, c.46, Sections 8 and 32-38. Fees collected pursuant to this ordinance shall be used for the sole purpose of providing low- and moderate-income housing. This ordinance shall be interpreted within the framework of the Department's rules on development fees, codified at N.J.A.C. 5:97-8.

2. Basic requirements

- a) This ordinance shall not be effective until approved by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:96-5.1.
- b) The Borough of Dumont shall not spend development fees until the Department has approved a plan for spending such fees in conformance with N.J.A.C. 5:97-8.10 and N.J.A.C. 5:96-5.3.

3. Definitions

- a) The following terms, as used in this ordinance, shall have the following meanings:
 - i. **"Affordable housing development"** means a development included in the Housing Element and Fair Share Plan, and includes, but is not limited to, an inclusionary development, a municipal construction project or a 100 percent (100%) affordable development.
 - ii. **"COAH"** or the **"Council"** means the New Jersey Council on Affordable Housing established under the Fair Housing Act which previously had primary jurisdiction for the administration of housing obligations in accordance with sound regional planning consideration in the State. Pursuant to the Executive Reorganization Act of 1969, P.L. 1969, c. 203 (C. 52:14C-1 et seq.), the Governor abolished the Council and transferred all functions, powers, and duties to the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs, effective August 29, 2011. As such, any and all references to COAH shall mean the Department.
 - iii. **"Development fee"** means money paid by a developer for the improvement of property as permitted in N.J.A.C. 5:97-8.3.
 - iv. **"Developer"** means the legal or beneficial owner or owners of a lot or of any land proposed to be included in a proposed development, including the holder of an option or contract to purchase, or other person having an enforceable proprietary interest in such land.
 - v. **"Equalized assessed value"** means the assessed value of a property divided by the current average ratio of assessed to true value for the municipality in which the property is situated, as determined in accordance with sections 1, 5, and 6 of P.L.1973, c.123 (C.54:1-35a through C.54:1-35c).
 - vi. **"Green building strategies"** means those strategies that minimize the impact of development on the environment, and enhance the health, safety and well-being of residents by producing durable, low-maintenance, resource-efficient housing while making optimum use of existing infrastructure and community services.

4. Residential Development fees

a) Imposed fees

- i. Within the all Borough zoning district(s), residential developers, except for developers of the types of development specifically exempted below, shall pay a fee of a half percent (0.5%) of the equalized assessed value for residential development provided no increased density is permitted.
- ii. When an increase in residential density pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-70d(5) (known as a "d" variance) has been permitted, developers may be required to pay a development fee of six percent (6%) of the equalized assessed value for each additional unit that may be realized. However, if the zoning on a site has changed during the two-year period preceding the filing of such a variance application, the base density for the purposes of calculating the bonus development fee shall be the highest density permitted by right during the two-year period preceding the filing of the variance application.

b) Eligible exactions, ineligible exactions and exemptions for residential development

- i. Affordable housing developments, developments where the developer is providing for the construction of affordable units elsewhere in the municipality, and developments where the developer has made a payment in lieu of on-site construction of affordable units shall be **exempt** from development fees.
- ii. Developments that have received preliminary or final site plan approval prior to the adoption of a municipal development fee ordinance shall be **exempt** from development fees, unless the developer seeks a substantial change in the approval. Where a site plan approval does not apply, a zoning and/or building permit shall be synonymous with preliminary or final site plan approval for this purpose. The fee percentage shall be vested on the date that the building permit is issued.
- iii. Owner-occupied residential structures demolished and replaced as a result of a fire, flood, or natural disaster shall be **exempt** from paying a development fee.
- iv. Development fees shall be imposed and collected when an existing structure is demolished and replaced. The development fee shall be calculated on the increase in the equalized assessed value of the improved structure.
- v. Development fees shall be imposed and collected when an existing structure undergoes a change to a more intense use, which requires the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy. For example, when a single-family home is converted to a two-family home or a single-family home is converted to an

apartment building. The development fee shall be calculated on the increase in the equalized assessed value of the improved structure.

- vi. Development fees shall be imposed and collected when a Certificate of Occupancy is issued for a new residential unit on a newly created lot that is the result of a subdivision. The development fee shall be calculated on the equalized assessed value of the land and improvements.

5. Non-residential Development fees *

a) Imposed fees

- i. Within all zoning districts, non-residential developers, except for developers of the types of development specifically exempted, shall pay a fee equal to two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the equalized assessed value of the land and improvements, for all new non-residential construction on an unimproved lot or lots.
- ii. Non-residential developers, except for developers of the types of development specifically exempted, shall also pay a fee equal to two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the increase in equalized assessed value resulting from any additions to existing structures to be used for non-residential purposes.
- iii. Development fees shall be imposed and collected when an existing structure is demolished and replaced. The development fee of two and a half percent (2.5%) shall be calculated on the difference between the equalized assessed value of the pre-existing land and improvement and the equalized assessed value of the newly improved structure, i.e. land and improvement, at the time final certificate of occupancy is issued. If the calculation required under this section results in a negative number, the non-residential development fee shall be zero.

b) Eligible exactions, ineligible exactions and exemptions for non-residential development

- i. The non-residential portion of a mixed-use inclusionary or market rate development shall be subject to the two and a half percent (2.5%) development fee, unless otherwise exempted below.

*It should be noted that pursuant to P.L. 2009, c. 90 and P.L.2011, c. 122, the non-residential statewide development fee of 2.5% for non-residential development is suspended for all non-residential projects that received preliminary or final site plan approval subsequent to July 17, 2008 until July 1, 2013, provided that a permit for the construction of the building has been issued prior to January 1, 2015.

- ii. The two and a half percent (2.5%) fee shall not apply to an increase in equalized assessed value resulting from alterations, change in use within existing footprint, reconstruction, renovations and repairs.
- iii. Non-residential developments shall be exempt from the payment of non-residential development fees in accordance with the exemptions required pursuant to P.L.2008, c.46, as specified in the Form N-RDF "State of New Jersey Non-Residential Development Certification/Exemption" Form. Any exemption claimed by a developer shall be substantiated by that developer.
- iv. A developer of a non-residential development exempted from the non-residential development fee pursuant to P.L.2008, c.46 shall be subject to it at such time the basis for the exemption no longer applies, and shall make the payment of the non-residential development fee, in that event, within three years after that event or after the issuance of the final certificate of occupancy of the non-residential development, whichever is later.
- v. If a property which was exempted from the collection of a non-residential development fee thereafter ceases to be exempt from property taxation, the owner of the property shall remit the fees required pursuant to this section within 45 days of the termination of the property tax exemption. Unpaid non-residential development fees under these circumstances may be enforceable by the Borough of Dumont as a lien against the real property of the owner.

6. Collection procedures

- a) Upon the granting of a preliminary, final or other applicable approval, for a development, the applicable approving authority shall direct its staff to notify the construction official responsible for the issuance of a building permit.
- b) For non-residential developments only, the developer shall also be provided with a copy of Form N-RDF "State of New Jersey Non-Residential Development Certification/Exemption" to be completed as per the instructions provided. The developer of a non-residential development shall complete Form N-RDF as per the instructions provided. The construction official shall verify the information submitted by the non-residential developer as per the instructions provided in the Form N-RDF. The tax assessor shall verify exemptions and prepare estimated and final assessments as per the instructions provided in Form N-RDF.
- c) The construction official responsible for the issuance of a building permit shall notify the local tax assessor of the issuance of the first building permit for a development which is subject to a development fee.

- d) Within 90 days of receipt of that notice, the municipal tax assessor, based on the plans filed, shall provide an estimate of the equalized assessed value of the development.
- e) The construction official responsible for the issuance of a final certificate of occupancy notifies the local assessor of any and all requests for the scheduling of a final inspection on property which is subject to a development fee.
- f) Within 10 business days of a request for the scheduling of a final inspection, the municipal assessor shall confirm or modify the previously estimated equalized assessed value of the improvements of the development; calculate the development fee; and thereafter notify the developer of the amount of the fee.
- g) Should the Borough of Dumont fail to determine or notify the developer of the amount of the development fee within 10 business days of the request for final inspection, the developer may estimate the amount due and pay that estimated amount consistent with the dispute process set forth in subsection b. of section 37 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.6).
- h) Fifty percent (50%) of the development fee shall be collected at the time of issuance of the building permit. The remaining portion shall be collected at the issuance of the certificate of occupancy. The developer shall be responsible for paying the difference between the fee calculated at building permit and that determined at issuance of certificate of occupancy.
- i) Appeal of development fees
 - 1) A developer may challenge residential development fees imposed by filing a challenge with the County Board of Taxation. Pending a review and determination by the Board, collected fees shall be placed in an interest bearing escrow account by the Borough of Dumont. Appeals from a determination of the Board may be made to the tax court in accordance with the provisions of the State Tax Uniform Procedure Law, R.S.54:48-1 et seq., within 90 days after the date of such determination. Interest earned on amounts escrowed shall be credited to the prevailing party.
 - 2) A developer may challenge non-residential development fees imposed by filing a challenge with the Director of the Division of Taxation. Pending a review and determination by the Director, which shall be made within 45 days of receipt of the challenge, collected fees shall be placed in an interest bearing escrow account by Borough of Dumont. Appeals from a determination of the Director may be made to the tax court in accordance with the provisions of the State Tax Uniform Procedure Law, R.S.54:48-1 et seq., within 90 days after the date of such determination. Interest earned on amounts escrowed shall be credited to the prevailing party.

7. Affordable Housing trust fund

- a) There is hereby created a separate, interest-bearing housing trust fund to be maintained by the chief financial officer for the purpose of depositing development fees collected from residential and non-residential developers and proceeds from the sale of units with extinguished controls.
- b) The following additional funds shall be deposited in the Affordable Housing Trust Fund and shall at all times be identifiable by source and amount:
 - 1. payments in lieu of on-site construction of affordable units;
 - 2. developer contributed funds to make ten percent (10%) of the adaptable entrances in a townhouse or other multistory attached development accessible;
 - 3. rental income from municipally operated units;
 - 4. repayments from affordable housing program loans;
 - 5. recapture funds;
 - 6. proceeds from the sale of affordable units; and
 - 7. any other funds collected in connection with the Borough of Dumont's affordable housing program.
- c) Within seven days from the opening of the trust fund account, Borough of Dumont shall provide the Department with written authorization, in the form of a three-party escrow agreement between the municipality, the bank, and the Department to permit the Department to direct the disbursement of the funds as provided for in N.J.A.C. 5:97-8.13(b).
- d) All interest accrued in the housing trust fund shall only be used on eligible affordable housing activities approved by the Department.

8 Use of funds

- a) The expenditure of all funds shall conform to a spending plan approved by the Department. Funds deposited in the housing trust fund may be used for any activity approved by the Department to address the Borough of Dumont's fair share obligation and may be set up as a grant or revolving loan program. Such activities include, but are not limited to: preservation or purchase of housing for the purpose of maintaining or implementing affordability controls, rehabilitation, new construction of affordable housing units and related costs, accessory apartment, market to affordable, or regional housing partnership programs, conversion of existing non-residential buildings to create new affordable units, green building strategies designed to be cost saving and in accordance with accepted national or state standards, purchase of land for affordable housing, improvement of land to be used for affordable housing, extensions or improvements of roads and infrastructure to affordable housing sites, financial

assistance designed to increase affordability, administration necessary for implementation of the Housing Element and Fair Share Plan, or any other activity as permitted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:97-8.7 through 8.9 and specified in the approved spending plan.

- b) Funds shall not be expended to reimburse Borough of Dumont for past housing activities.
- c) At least 30 percent (30%) of all development fees collected and interest earned shall be used to provide affordability assistance to low- and moderate-income households in affordable units included in the municipal Fair Share Plan. One-third of the affordability assistance portion of development fees collected shall be used to provide affordability assistance to those households earning 30 percent (30%) or less of median income by region.
 - i. Affordability assistance programs may include down payment assistance, security deposit assistance, low interest loans, rental assistance, assistance with homeowners association or condominium fees and special assessments, and assistance with emergency repairs.
 - ii. Affordability assistance to households earning 30 percent (30%) or less of median income may include buying down the cost of low or moderate income units in the municipal Fair Share Plan to make them affordable to households earning 30 percent (30%) or less of median income.
 - iii. Payments in lieu of constructing affordable units on site and funds from the sale of units with extinguished controls shall be exempt from the affordability assistance requirement.
- d) Borough of Dumont may contract with a private or public entity to administer any part of its Housing Element and Fair Share Plan, including the requirement for affordability assistance, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:96-18.
- e) No more than 20 percent (20%) of all revenues collected from development fees, may be expended on administration, including, but not limited to, salaries and benefits for municipal employees or consultant fees necessary to develop or implement a new construction program, a Housing Element and Fair Share Plan, and/or an affirmative marketing program. In the case of a rehabilitation program, no more than 20 percent (20%) of the revenues collected from development fees shall be expended for such administrative expenses. Administrative funds may be used for income qualification of households, monitoring the turnover of sale and rental units, and compliance with the Department's monitoring requirements. Legal or other fees related to litigation opposing affordable housing sites or objecting to the Council's regulations and/or action are not eligible uses of the affordable housing trust fund.

9. Monitoring

- a) Borough of Dumont shall complete and return to the Department all monitoring forms included in monitoring requirements related to the collection of development fees from residential and non-residential developers, payments in lieu of constructing affordable units on site, funds from the sale of units with extinguished controls, barrier free escrow funds, rental income, repayments from affordable housing program loans, and any other funds collected in connection with Borough of Dumont's housing program, as well as to the expenditure of revenues and implementation of the plan certified by the Department. All monitoring reports shall be completed on forms designed by the Department.

10. Ongoing collection of fees

- a) The ability for Borough of Dumont to impose, collect and expend development fees shall expire with its substantive certification unless Borough of Dumont has filed an adopted Housing Element and Fair Share Plan with the Department, has petitioned for substantive certification, and has received the Department's approval of its development fee ordinance. If Borough of Dumont fails to renew its ability to impose and collect development fees prior to the expiration of substantive certification, it may be subject to forfeiture of any or all funds remaining within its municipal trust fund. Any funds so forfeited shall be deposited into the "New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust Fund" established pursuant to section 20 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-320). Borough of Dumont shall not impose a residential development fee on a development that receives preliminary or final site plan approval after the expiration of its substantive certification or judgment of compliance, nor shall Borough of Dumont retroactively impose a development fee on such a development. Borough of Dumont shall not expend development fees after the expiration of its substantive certification or judgment of compliance.